

IN FAIR CALISTOGA.

Nature's Sanitarium in the Shadow of Mt. St. Helena.

A PICTURESQUE PLACE.

One of the Most Healthful Towns in the State of California.

BIG VINEYARDS AND WINERIES.

Beautiful Homes Dot the Mountain-side and Valleys of This Nook of Napa County.

CALISTOGA, March 17.—At the extreme end of the beautiful fertile valley of Napa, in the shadow of the stately Mount St. Helena, nestles Calistoga. There are few spots in all California more picturesque. The immediate country surrounding the town is a network of pleasant, gravelled driveways, and the broad highway leading down the valley to St. Helena and Napa is a good, old-fashioned, down-east turnpike. This road, lined with pretty homes, is never allowed to become dusty. The County Supervisors of Napa County have intelligently voted money for road improvements and for the sprinkling of same during the long dry season.

Touching the corporate limits of Calistoga there are many well-kept vineyards, and wineries are numerous in the immediate vicinity. The country home, vineyard and winery of A. L. Tubbs, the well-known rope manufacturer of San Francisco, is a beautiful place. The great stone wine-cellar, built after the style of the old Rhine castles and covered with ivy, is a rare, cool place for the great oak casks of wine it contains. Mr. Tubbs has given up twenty-five or thirty acres immediately surrounding the house to park purposes and it is the most beautiful spot imaginable, with its winding shrub and flower lined driveways. To these grounds, at "Hillcrest," Mr. Tubbs allows the public free access.

The vineyards are being cultivated vigorously. Hope has come again to the grape-growers and winemakers since their association has been formed. They feel sure the era of ridiculously low prices is over, and are now looking forward to making at least a decent living. If this winemakers' corporation had not come into existence, would have torn up their vines and planted prune, olive, almond and cherry trees, all of which flourish in the soil and climate of Napa Valley.

Within a few miles of Calistoga there are a number of productive quicksilver mines,

are lying idle and profitless for no other reason than that the owner is unwilling to maintain a health resort and yet holds the property at a figure which prohibits its purchase. The springs property is owned by Mrs. Leland Stanford. About a year ago, it is said, Adolph Sutro looked at the place with a view of purchasing, but the price asked was entirely too much.

The people of Calistoga look forward to the day when these hot springs will make their town justly famous. The Calistoga's corresponding dipped water from these different springs, the steam from which can be seen hundreds of yards away, and found it so hot that the glass was uncomfortable in the fingers. One spring was actually boiling. There is no need of a second Del Monte Hotel here. A good hotel, pretty cottages and modern bathhouses would make of the place a valued health resort for those of modest means, who cannot afford the expensive trips to fashionable springs. It really doesn't seem just to the people of this part of the State that these bountiful remedial gifts of nature should go to waste.

Mayor Sutro of San Francisco owns a country place about seven miles beyond Calistoga. Acadia, as it is called, consists of 1200 acres, rather on the perpendicular, about 2500 feet up the side of St. Helena. Mr. Sutro spends much of his time here during the summer, and is said to be fond of the spot he has cultivated.

Dr. Beverly Cole has a beautiful home within a short distance from the town. Many San Franciscans have been drawn



Miss Winifred Timmins, One of the Teachers in the Calistoga Public Schools.

to this vicinity by the agreeable climate and beautiful scenery, and there are very many pretty homes on the hills which are used as summer abodes. There are few more attractive spots than this for a summer outing. The walks and drives cannot be surpassed, and all in an air just high and dry enough to be a delightful change from the coast.

The Magnolia Hotel has hot sulphur and steam baths, having been piped from a spring near by. Hot sulphur water can



RESIDENCE OF W. F. FISHER IN CALISTOGA.

[From a photograph taken for the "Call."]

which require the labor of several hundred men.

Prospectors have discovered several silver-bearing lodes in the vicinity of Mount St. Helena. When silver again attains a fair value many mines will surely be opened in the mountains adjacent to Calistoga, and prosperous days will come to this incorporated town of 900 inhabitants. All the quicksilver now produced in Lake and Napa counties is brought to Calistoga for shipment. Hundreds of flasks can be seen every day in the town.

Calistoga is the terminus of the railroad



G. W. Johnson of Calistoga.

[From a photograph.]

and stages run from here to the Geysers and other resorts in Lake County beyond. This makes the town a busy place during the "outing" season; but the pity of it all is that people should have to pass the wonderful, steaming, sulphurous springs that are right here within the town limits of Calistoga.

These springs were once quite flourishing in days gone by, but now the grounds are in a neglected condition. The cottages are dilapidated, the summer-houses are broken to the ground, the superb palm trees—the largest in the State, it is said—are dying. These fair acres, with numerous hot springs, which, under analysis, show such valuable medicinal properties

WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

Spaniards Are Driven Back by Cuban Rebels.

OTHER REPORTS FALSE.

Six Thousand Insurgents Are Under Arms Ready to Fight for Rights.

SANTIAGO IS TO BE TAKEN.

Business at a Standstill Throughout the Island Owing to the Trouble.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 17.—The first clear and trustworthy statement of the condition of affairs in the eastern end of Cuba is brought by a passenger on the steamer Macotte.

"I have traveled throughout the mountainous district constantly since the trouble began," he said, "and matters are now in a much worse condition than at the beginning. The fighting started in a desultory and scattered fashion, but the forces gradually became more crystallized and there are now fully 6000 insurgents under arms. They are in a dozen or more detachments, but are giving the Government no end of trouble. In many cases the Spanish troops have been beaten back with heavy loss. The most deplorable feature of the warfare is the pillaging and burning. The insurgents have gained confidence since the beginning of the trouble, and matters in the eastern district are in almost as bad condition as during the war of 1893.

"New leaders are springing up, and by force of their intellect and ability they have induced the insurgents not to hold off longer for the arrival of leaders. The general opinion in Santiago is that if the insurgents can hold out until summer the yellow fever will help them greatly.

"It is said that both Rabi and Maso are confident of taking Santiago before October. The Spanish troops are guarding every road and nobody is allowed to pass without giving the strictest account of himself. It is as much as a man's life is worth in Santiago to talk in favor of the Cubans or to tell the truth. Several persons have been shot on account of this.

"Instances where the Spaniards were defeated have been published as Government victories. Four Spanish cruisers were in the harbor at Santiago one week ago; now there are but two guarding the eastern coast and one on the southern."

The passenger also said the revolt would kill business in Cuba for two years. Money is already scarce and prices are high. A panic is feared. It seems to be the general impression among the Spaniards that the United States feels bitterly toward the Spanish Government and would like nothing better than an excuse to seize the island, hence their hatred of the Americans.

Nothing official has been received of the report of the Spanish cruiser firing on the Alliance. It is understood that the Spanish officials in Havana claim the Alliance was within three miles of the shore and that the cruiser had a right to sink her on her refusal to halt.

REPORTS CONFIRMED.

Citizens Give an Entertainment for the Benefit of Revolutionists.

TAMPA, Fla., March 17.—The reports of the Progress, by a Cuban steamer that arrived to-night, give credence to the uprising in the Eastern Department and state much activity exists among the Spanish troops on the entire island. Thirteen prisoners are reported in the prisons of Havana. San Guilly and Aguirre are being tried by Civil Court as required by Consul Williams, and it is believed that they will be freed altogether, although it is asserted that should San Guilly be cleared his life would be in peril.

The Cubans had a recent engagement with Spanish troops on the outskirts of Bayamo. It is said that citizens saw the fighting from the houseposts. The affair lasted two hours, and 300 Spaniards were killed and wounded. The Cubans gave an entertainment in Ybor City, the proceeds to go to the treasury of the revolutionary party. The house was crowded.

THE PLANS MISARRIED.

Washington's Birthday Selected for the Cuban Revolution Opening.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17.—Extracts from a special to the Florida Citizen from Key West say: With Marti, Gomez and Collaz in the East, with the insurgents already in power in Yuleta Abajado district of Cuba, Spain is confronted by a turbulence which she knows from experience must result in the death of many faithful followers and the loss of a large treasure. The forces now at work have been gathering strength for twenty-five years. On the defeat of the uprising in 1893 the insurgents fled from the island and made their homes in the United States and Spanish-speaking republics of South and Central America.

In these homes of exile revolutionary funds were opened and regular contributions were made until in New York alone \$3,500,000 was on hand and the cigar-makers of Tampa and Key West were pouring into the fund at the opening of hostilities \$300 a day. Joseph Marti, with his chief residence in New York, was head and front of the secret operations. Marti's plan was to get some small, fast steam vessels for transport to Cuba. The rising was to be in several places at once and emissaries in Spain, Philippines and Porto Rico were to incite insurrection.

The failure of Borden's expedition delayed the beginning of the hostilities several weeks. The Lagonda, which is one of the fastest vessels in the country and whose speed caused Borden to charter her, was to cruise in Cuban waters and to occasionally slip into the island a Cuban leader or company of recruits from Porto Rico, to La Jirama, Hayti, Jamaica, Venezuela or Costa Rica and points in Florida, where clubs of Cuban revolutionists of from 150 to 200 members had been formed and stood ready to go to Cuba to take up arms against Spain.

The day set by Marti for the revolution to break forth was February 22, Washington's birthday, and all arrangements were made to that end, but the failure of Borden's part of the programme knocked all other plans out of line, for, besides destroying simultaneous action, it prevented the landing in Cuba of at least a dozen important leaders and at the lowest estimate 5000 men.

The fighting so far has been done under the command of General Santos Perez and Henry Brooks, two able leaders. Gomez is already at hand and Marti is gathering force, and it is believed that the flag of the revolution is to be unfurled shortly in full view of Havana, where the final struggle is expected to take place. By that time every effort will be made by the Cubans to have all their forces at hand.

Guayamaro, in Port-au-Prince province, has been designated as the place for the final organization of the republic and formation of a democratic form of government if the revolution succeeds.

NO FURTHER INTERFERENCE.

Spain Replies to Gresham's Demands Regarding American Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Taylor at Madrid. The Spanish Government has given assurance to the United States that there will be no more repetition of such offenses as the firing upon the mail steamer Alliance.

The reply of the Spanish Government is couched in courteous and temperate phrases and expressed the determination of Spain to avoid further cause of complaint on the part of the American Government. As to the attempted detention of the Alliance the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs says he is as yet without information and adds that as soon as he shall have a report from the captain-general from Cuba concerning that incident a reply will be made to the demand made in Secretary Gresham's telegram.

While the officials of the State Department are unwilling to say anything whatever concerning the contents of Minister Taylor's cablegram it is believed the foregoing is a fairly accurate interpretation of the dispatch.

It will be noted that the Spanish Government promptly complied with one of the most important of Secretary Gresham's demands, which was for immediate assurances that the war-vessels patrolling Cuban waters should not give further offense in the manner complained of in the Alliance affair. As to the other demand made by Secretary Gresham, that the Spanish Government should promptly express its regrets for the detention of the Alliance, Mr. Taylor responds, stating the willingness of the Spanish Government to respond thereto in due time should the facts on investigation prove to be in accordance with the representations made by the United States.

RUMORS OF DEPREDACTIONS.

A SCHOONER SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUNK BY A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE CARRIED THE AMERICAN FLAG AND SIXTEEN PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A special dispatch to a morning paper from Tampa, Florida, says: Passengers on the steamer which arrived from Havana bring news of reports in circulation there of further depredations by Spanish cruisers on American vessels along the Cuban coast.

The latest report is to the effect that the Spanish gunboat Arcos fired into and sunk an American schooner off Puerto Padre. It is reported that the crew, numbering sixteen persons, perished.

It is not known whether the schooner had arms or carried an expedition of Cubans. It was reported in Havana that the schooner had sailed from Key West.

Inquiries, however, fail to show any boat missing or unreported except those engaged in legitimate trade. Many sailed recently for West Indian ports with cargoes.

EXPRESS SATISFACTION.

The Italian Government Pleased With the Steps Taken in Colorado.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Expressions of satisfaction having been made by the Italian Government at the steps taken by the Colorado authorities for the apprehension of the murderers of the Italians at Walsenburg, the diplomatic incident occasioned thereby is regarded as closed for the present.

That satisfaction exists is shown by the telegram which was sent yesterday by Assistant Secretary of State Uhl to Governor McIntyre of Colorado. In this telegram Mr. Uhl sets forth the expression of appreciation manifested on the part of Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador here, and of his government, and of the Federal Government, at the efforts of the State authorities to arrest the guilty parties.

To-day the Assistant Secretary received a reply from Governor McIntyre, in which that official says that the District Attorney told him (the Governor) that he would use every means to secure the arrest and conviction of those who were guilty. The Governor said also that he had issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$1000 (the limit under the statutes of the State) for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A STRIKERS' COLONY.

Blacklisted Pullman Employees Will Start in Business for themselves.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A large number of the Pullman strikers of last summer, with their families and others, intend to settle this spring as a colony in the South. A meeting was held this afternoon at which a committee was appointed to make prospecting trips to view the various sites that are under consideration in Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana. It is said that of the Pullman strikers who, it is alleged, were blacklisted over 200 have been unable to get work elsewhere. Most of these will be members of the colony.

Many of those who now have employment in the Pullman shops are also anxious to cast their lot with the colony. It will also have many others, both employed and unemployed at the present time. All the stores in the colony will be co-operative and a member of the colony says: "No positive franchises for supplying its members with public necessities shall be granted by the association."

The manufacturers will be of a varied character, but will be those that can utilize such mechanics and laborers as are members of the colony. One of the manufacturing plants proposed will build railroad and street cars.

Report of Assessments Unsatisfactory. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 17.—A meeting was held here of members of the Covenant Mutual Insurance Company of Galesburg, Ill., representing \$200,000 insurance.

The report of the association explaining why assessments were doubled was considered unsatisfactory. An organization was formed with ex-Congressman R. B. Egan as president to immediately make a rigid examination of the affairs of the association. The association, which was originally exclusively an Odd Fellows' concern, has members in all parts of the Union.

The Red Sea takes its name from the presence of great numbers of animalcules of that color in the water.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY EAST.

With Masses and Songs Ireland's Priest Is Praised.

SATOLLI PARTICIPATES.

Father Richards of Georgetown College Pays a Tribute to the Irish Race.

"ARE GOD'S CHOSEN PEOPLE."

Celebrations Conducted in Various Cities Throughout the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church to-day with pontifical high mass by Monsignor Satolli and a sermon by Rev. Father Richards, president of Georgetown College, on the worldwide work wrought by St. Patrick and the Irish race. Monsignor Satolli was assisted by Rev. Fathers Barrett, Russell and Barnum of the local Catholic clergy. His celebration of mass was accompanied by orchestra, choir and organ.

President Richards' sermon was notable in portraying the Irish race as God's chosen people of modern times as the Jews had been chosen people of the old dispensation, also in his eloquent tribute of loyalty to the Pope and his American delegate, Monsignor Satolli.

Referring to the growing influence of the Irish world over, Father Richards said a mighty empire, far vaster than the Roman power, the empire of the English speaking people was growing up and overshadowing the world. A grasping, relentless, unfeeling power, it is, no doubt, yet in general just to individuals, much like that pagan but orderly empire of old. And there the Irish go with the intent to plant the faith. Nay, they outrun their masters. Driven by unjust laws, by oppression, cruelty, poverty and famine, they penetrate to the remote quarters of the globe, bearing with them their priest and their faith.

This Irish immigration was at first toward the Catholic countries of Europe, then toward the United States. At the present day they are flowing to South America, where 100,000 Irishmen are settled on the hills surrounding Buenos Ayres. They are founding a new world in Australia; they are powerful in India; they are invading all the countries, are taking possession of the Oriental regions, and the ancient prophecy of Noah is in course of realization with the Irish giving back to the East we faith it had rejected. Father Richards referred to the distinguished characteristic of the Irish, their unwavering fidelity to the See of Rome, which equipped them for their world's mission. Then, addressing Mgr. Satolli, he said:

"Venerable prelate: From the moment you set foot on these shores the heart of the American church bade you a joyful and respectful welcome. We are all of us Irish; all of us Romans in our welcome to thee.

"When, therefore, you write to the glorious pontiff, whom you so worthily represent, say the hearts of his children in America beat with only one impulse, loyalty and love for the See of Peter. In his word, however much the world may carp and blame, we know we shall have the purest faith, the most devoted patriotism. Ask him to rely upon our obedience and our affection, and implore him to bless from his throne of suffering, his children in these United States, that we may carry on, with high-hearted courage and steadfast truth, the mission entrusted by Celestine to St. Patrick and the Irish race."

The statement had added significance on account of the persistent but groundless reports that the Jesuit order was not in full sympathy with Mgr. Satolli's mission. President Richards is one of the influential members of the order and Georgetown College one of its schools.

Celebration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The feature of St. Patrick's day celebration here to-day was a long parade composed of Irish and Catholic societies, including the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Clan-na-Gael Guards and the Seventh Infantry Illinois National Guard. The procession, consisting of five divisions, marched through the principal streets of the city, and was led by Grand Marshal M. J. Kelly. It is estimated there were 20,000 people in the parade. Great crowds of spectators thronged the line of march. The day coming on Sunday, special services were also held in all the Catholic churches.

In Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—The celebration of St. Patrick's day in this city was the most elaborate known in Indianapolis for many years. The demonstration in street parades was made up of about 2000 uniformed men and those wearing the regalia of their order.

Fatal Celebration in Denver.

DENVER, March 16.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Moffatt, Colo., says: Arthur Kelly, while celebrating St. Patrick's day, got into a quarrel and tried to shoot a Swede, missed his man and struck William Kelly over the left eye, killing him. Arthur Kelly is still at large.

The Green in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—There was a great wearing of the green here on St. Patrick's day. There was a special service in St. Patrick's Church, where Cardinal Gibbons and the principal clergy of the city assembled.

New Orleans' Perfect Day.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Perfect spring weather favored the celebration of St. Patrick's day, which was conducted on a grander scale than has been the custom recently.

LONDON MARKETS.

Stocks Have Been Weak, but Have a Tendency to Rise.

LONDON, March 17.—The Chinese, Tasmanian and Chilean issues tended during the week to make money somewhat harder. The stock market was weak on the whole, but the strength of foreign securities was a special feature, notably Portuguese and Spanish, while South American stocks were firmer. With the prospects of the war coming to an end the Chinese issues were stronger. Rumors were current of another Chinese loan of £20,000,000. Home railway securities were easier.

The completion of the syndicate to guarantee the payment of the assessments caused a rise in Atchison. American securities generally showed a better tone, but there was little business done. The report of the New York Central road was held to show that a further cutting down of expenses is impossible.

The report of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, guaranteeing a dividend, caused a rise of 3/4 in Central Pacific. The other increases were: Erie seconds, 2 1/2; Lake Shore, 2; Atchison fours, 1 1/4; Milwaukee, Denver preferred, Mexican Central, Norfolk and Western and Northern Pacific preferred, 1 1/4. The others showed fractional advances. American mining securities were booming.

Ex-Senator Payne's Wife Buried. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—The funeral of Mrs. Perry Payne, wife of ex-Senator H. B. Payne, was held this afternoon from the family residence on Euclid avenue. The services, which were very simple, were conducted by Rev. Dr. H. C. Hayden of the First Presbyterian Church. The interment was in the family lot in Lakeview cemetery.

Ordered to the Pacific. LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that all the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to the Pacific to be in readiness to make positive demonstration in concert with Great Britain in regard to the Japanese demands on China.

CLERKS TO BE DISCHARGED. Economy Practiced in Wells-Fargo's Auditing Department.

A wave of economy has rolled over the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. within the last few days and besides a considerable reduction in salaries a large number of men will be discharged at the end of the present month.

It is the auditing department which is most affected, which is under the control of James S. Bunnell. Within the last few days Mr. Bunnell has notified seventeen of his clerks, many of them old hands, that their services are no longer required.

Some of the clerks thus notified say that they asked for explanations from Mr. Bunnell and that he informed them that he could get the capable men he wanted for \$30 to \$40 dollars a week, and that there was no reason why higher salaries should be paid.

It is also stated that the clerks, who were formerly paid when they worked overtime at night, which they frequently do, would receive no compensation for this extra work hereafter.

This cut in wages is the third one within a year. In April, 1894, some of the officials were cut, and in the succeeding month there was a general reduction. Dissatisfaction at the existing state of affairs is said to exist among the clerks. Those who must leave on the 1st of April have, of course, lost all interest in the matter.

Earl being ashamed to vote for his own bill. It has been asserted that Charles Fair's sole purpose in retaining Governor Budd as his attorney was to secure his signature to the bill. Governor Budd is reported as having stated that he would not sanction any legislation affecting the Fair will matter in any way.

Beyond Description. Intense Suffering With Muscular Rheumatism.

"I hereby certify that for seven years I was troubled with my knee. I used prescriptions, a d liniments, but all to no purpose. The trouble kept growing worse and the joints began to enlarge. My knee became almost stiff and I could not rest day and night. I had

Crutches at times and often it would seem as if I would have to have my leg amputated as the pain became almost unendurable. I suffered beyond description. Finally, hearing of Hood's Sarsaparilla I concluded to try it. After I had taken one bottle I felt much better and after taking several bottles can truthfully say I am well.

My Knee Has Been Cured and that I can walk and go around as well as any one of my age. I am 63 years old and work my farm, and my ability to do so I attribute to the beneficial effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I advise all who are afflicted with rheumatism in any form to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." EZRA BENEMET, Stromsburg, Nebraska.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills. easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

WEAK MEN. DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR ALL PERSONAL WEAKNESS OF MEN.

"I would not part with this Dr. Sanden Belt for all the wealth in California. I could not get another like it." is what Mr. John Wallin of 218 Broadway, San Francisco, said after six weeks' use of Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt for Kidney Weakness. It is the only remedy that has ever been found to guarantee permanent cure of all weaknesses of men. It is certain in its effects and never fails.

Weak men, send for the book "Three Classes of Men." Mailed sealed free. Address: DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., Council Building, Portland, Or.

The Original & Genuine (WORCESTERSHIRE) LEA & PERRINS SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to Hot & Cold Meats.

GRAVIES, SALADS, SOUPS, GAME, FISH, and Welsh Rarebits.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Take None but Lea & Perrins.

Signature on every bottle of original & genuine John Dancy's Sons, New York.

AN OLD LIGHT RENEWED. AN UNIQUE DEVICE. A Candle-stick. A B-Sun Lamp Chimney. Make the DAISY LANTERN.

Will withstand a hurricane. Cannot Blow It Out with Hat or Fan.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Sample by mail, 25c.

KENNEDY'S Novelty Agency, Oakland, Cal.

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary, 632 KEARNY ST. Established since 1854. Special treatment of Private Diseases, Lost Manhood, Debility or disease wearing on body and mind. All diseases of the system cured when others fail. Try him. Charges low. Cures guaranteed. Call or write.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICES. DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE—GOLDEN Eagle Mining Company—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Devils Gate Mining District, Lyon County, Nevada.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessments (\$0.1), levied on the 1st day of March, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

No. Names. No. Cert. Shares. Amount. Morris Hoedrich. 7 20,000 \$1,500.00 H. M. Levy, Trustee. 7 20,000 3,000.00 H. M. Levy, Trustee. 8 1,000 150.00 H. M. Levy, Trustee. 10 1,000 150.00 H. M. Levy, Trustee. 10 1,000 150.00 H. M. Levy, Trustee. 11 1,000 150.00 H. M. Levy, Trustee. 12 20,000 3,000.00 E. B. Holmes, Trustee. 19 7,500 1,125.00 E. B. Holmes, Trustee. 20 7,500 1,125.00

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the eighth day of January, 1895, no many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, room 50, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the fourth day of March, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay said delinquent assessments, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Office—Room 50, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT. Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of Directors of the Golden Eagle Mining Company, for assessment No. 1, is hereby postponed to MONDAY, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1895, at the same time and place.

E. B. HOLMES, Secretary. G. W. HOLMES, Secretary.

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E. B. HOLMES, Secretary. G. W. HOL

CRUSHED AT A FIRE.

Three Ohio Firemen Killed in a Burning Roundhouse.

TWELVE IN THE RUINS.

The Wabash Engine-House at Toledo Is Completely Destroyed.

TWO ALARMS ARE SOUNDED.

A High Wind Causes a Loss of Life and One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 17.—The roundhouse of the Wabash Railroad Company in this city, located at the foot of South street on the dock, was burned to the ground between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning. Three-quarters of an hour after the first alarm was sent in the southwest wall of the building, sixty feet in circumference, fell in, burying twelve men underneath it. Two of them were instantly killed, a third died a short time after being taken out of the debris and the others were all badly hurt, one probably fatally. All but one, John Bowen, were employees of the Wabash.

The dead are: R. H. Bohlman, skull crushed, internally injured.

J. J. Preston, back broken, skull crushed, killed instantly.

John Bowen, skull crushed, internally injured, killed instantly.

The injured are: F. H. Howard, head bruised, slightly burned, will recover; John Leary, leg broken, arm crushed, skull fractured, may die; Patrick McDonough, skull fractured, shoulder broken, will recover; Martin Greenburg, head cut, will recover; Harry Zimmerman, legs sprained, body bruised; Louis Becker, head bruised; shoulder sprained; Henry Gerding, head bruised and cut; T. G. Lauer, head and neck sprained, head cut; Casper Becker, head and shoulders cut.

The first alarm for the fire came by telephone to the district offices at 10:10 a. m. A few minutes previously a resident of the neighborhood of the roundhouse saw a small flame burst out of the cupola of the building, and he ran to the office of the general foreman, directly across from the roundhouse, and notified those in charge. General Foreman Howard summoned the company's private fire department, consisting of fifteen men, to the scene, and a stream of water was directed toward the blazing cupola. A heavy wind was blowing and the fire soon worked its way down to the roof of the roundhouse.

When Chief Mayer reached the scene he saw that there was danger of the flames reaching the oilhouse, repair shops and the Wabash elevator, all in close proximity, and he immediately sent in a general alarm.

Meanwhile the road's fire company had directed its efforts toward smothering the flames from the structure which menaced the oilhouse, and the fire at this point was held fairly in check. The roof was already ablaze and threatened to collapse every moment, but the falling of the walls was not at this time anticipated. The iron braces supporting the roof expanded in the intense heat, and the frail frame covering gave way with a muffled roar, falling on the stalled engines.

At this moment the southwest wall, fifteen feet high and eighteen inches thick, was seen to totter outward from the lateral pressure of the falling roof, and a yell went up to apprise of their danger the fifteen men at work in that portion of the building. The warning came too late and twelve of the men were buried in a pile of brick several feet high.

That only two were killed outright was nothing short of miraculous. Streams of water were poured on the smoking debris, and as soon as possible the work of rescue began. Preston and Bowen were buried completely and were dead some time before their bodies were reached. They were badly crushed, Bowen's features being unrecognizable. Bohlman was taken out in an unconscious condition and removed to his home, where he died a few hours afterward.

By this time half a dozen physicians had reached the scene, and attention was directed toward carrying out the injured. Leary was found to be the worst sufferer, and it was feared that he would scarcely live out the day. The others, though badly used up, will probably recover.

The firemen had a stubborn fight with the doomed roundhouse, the heavy wind greatly aiding the stubborn flames. At noon the flames were practically under control, after destroying all that was inflammable of the building.

The property loss is estimated at \$100,000, probably insured. The roundhouse, which had a capacity of twenty locomotives, contained only six engines, and these are all badly damaged.

A Wheeling and Lake Erie coal car and a Baltimore and Ohio boxcar were also consumed.

Late to-night two more men were found who were injured by the falling walls. They are J. Finley, engineer, of Andrews, Ind.; George Towers, machinist, both in the employ of the Wabash. Finley is quite seriously hurt, his chest being crushed and he sustained a severe scalp wound. Towers has a fracture of the left leg and is more or less bruised.

ELKS TO CONFER.

Rival Factions of the Order Will Meet in Chicago To-Day.

CHICAGO, March 17.—An effort to adjust the differences between the two branches of the Order of Elks will be made at a convention, which opens at the Auditorium to-morrow morning. The convention, or rather conference, is called by the Omaha lodge. It is claimed that representatives from nearly all the lodges in the country will be represented. The Chicago lodge will not be represented. The members of the local lodge adhere to the Jamestown faction, which met at Atlantic City last June, and refuse to recognize that the Jamestown faction has any right to its contention.

The difficulty arose over the passage of a resolution at the annual session of the Grand Lodge at Detroit in June, 1893, which delegated to a committee the power to fix the time and place for the next annual session. The committee called the Grand Lodge to meet in Jamestown and the grand officers called the meeting for Atlantic City. E. B. Hayes of Washington was elected the grand exalted ruler by the Atlantic City faction and M. H. Friday was elected to the position by the Jamestown faction. Since then the animosity

between the two factions has grown stronger and the prospects for affiliation less hopeful. The Omaha Lodge has sent to the conference a delegation consisting of George P. Cronk, C. S. Hatten, William Brandt and E. M. Bartlett. Mr. Brandt said to-night:

"The conference is not called in the interest of any faction. The Omaha lodge wants to see the order reunited. We will enter the conference with no set scheme, no attempt to revive the old bitterness, but with an effort to lay aside the differences of the past, drop all the animosity and make an attempt to bring both factions into harmony. The longer the order remains divided the more hopeless will become the task of reconciliation. The legal aspect of the dispute is now in the courts, and which ever way it is decided will only intensify the feeling of the losing faction. We have secured a general response to our call, and I expect an attendance of over 100 representatives."

A BROKER'S SUICIDE.

Frank McFarlane Advises All Men to Quit the Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Frank McFarlane, a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade, was found dead in Washington Park by two park police officers this morning. Investigation showed that McFarlane had shot himself twice through the left breast. The circumstances surrounding his death show that it was deliberately planned. It appears that McFarlane had been brooding over several days over business embarrassments, and in a letter addressed to the public he says he had tried and failed so often since he came on the board that he was at last disheartened and had to give up; that he met defeat again Saturday, which was more than he could endure, and concluded by warning all honest men to beware of the Board of Trade.

CLOSING UP IN CINCINNATI.

THE LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE TRYING TO ENFORCE THE SUNDAY LAWS.

BOYCOTTING IS BEING RESORTED TO BY THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The Law and Order League closed up the city to-day. Slot machines and all such devices were run into the cellars last week. Gambling places have been closed wherever it was possible to shadow them for some time. During the past week the midnight-closing law has been strictly enforced. To-night the records show forty saloonists arrested to-day for keeping open in violation of the Sunday law. Every place with an open entrance in the rear, side or front to a bar is being pulled.

Since the police have acted on the complaints of the Law and Order League a counter move has been started by detectives and other officers ousted at the instigation of the league. Charges of drunkenness, visiting prize-fights and other offenses are being prepared against the Police Commissioners to file with Governor McKinley, who appoints the Police Commissioners. As Daniel Morgan, one of the Commissioners, is a member of the firm of Russell, Morgan & Co., printers, a boycott has been started on their playing-cards and other goods. Two other Commissioners are being boycotted. The leading Commissioner in this restrictive move is Isaac Miller, a lawyer, and the boycotters do not know how to get after him.

SUNDAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Associations Gather Evidence of Infractions of the Blue Laws.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—To-day has been the bluest Sunday St. Louis has ever had within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The Sabbath Association has had many committees at work, and they made many purchases in all saloons, groceries, dry-goods stores and haberdashers' establishments that were open and ready to sell. The work of the Sabbath Association has put terror in the hearts of the men who have hitherto scarcely thought there is a Sunday-closing law on the statute books. In consequence, many stores heretofore kept open on the Sabbath day were closed. The sudden break of the butchers, grocers, cigar dealers and saloon-keepers to keep holy the Sabbath drove many absent-minded persons to their wits' ends to secure the necessities and luxuries usually purchased on Sunday.

Officers of the association say they are making an aggressive crusade in spite of the efforts of some influential men to thwart their efforts. The result of to-day's work will be seen in the number of warrants applied for by the association of this place.

Arrest and conviction will follow in every case where witnesses are able to prove an infraction of law.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

A Storage Warehouse and Elevator, With Contents, Completely Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Early this morning the storage warehouse and elevator of Hugh Rogers & Co., dealers in salt and grain at the corner of the levee and Bremen avenue, was burned, causing a loss of \$200,000 on the buildings and contents, fully insured.

The building was two stories high, about 150 feet long and forty feet wide, and contained salt and grain valued at \$180,000. The contents that escaped the fire were swept away and destroyed by the flood of water thrown on the flames.

The fire broke out in the office, presumably from the stove. It raged all day, but was confined to the Rogers warehouse. So rapidly did the flames spread that when the first engine arrived and was ready for work the entire structure was in flames. A second alarm was immediately sounded and the firemen tried to save the adjoining property, consisting of lumber yards, small storage warehouses and railroad property, as it was seen that the elevator was doomed.

Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—Fire early this morning in the Morris building, a large brick structure at the foot of East Water street, caused damage to the building and contents estimated at \$50,000. The insurance cannot be ascertained before to-morrow, but is supposed to cover the loss. The premises were occupied by a bicycle manufacturing firm, the Wisconsin Brass Company and the National Lime Rock Company. The fire started from some unknown cause from the top story.

An Ohio Infirmary Burned.

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, March 17.—The Holmes County Infirmary near this place was burned this morning, causing a loss of \$25,000, on which there was an insurance of \$15,000. The forty-six inmates of the institution were rescued with great difficulty, but all were taken out safely.

MARK A Note of It.—Twenty-five cents buy the best Merganser gun, 12-gauge.

THE BRITANNIA WINS.

Prince of Wales' Yacht Gives the Ailsa Her First Defeat.

REGATTA AT MONACO.

The Principal Event of the Series of Races That Will Occur.

LIGHT WINDS AND SLOW TIME.

A Poor Trial of the Qualities of the Winning and Losing Yachts.

MONTE CARLO, March 17.—The Monaco regatta opened to-day and the principal event, the race for the prize offered by the Prince of Monaco, was won by the Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia, which gave the Ailsa her first defeat. The Britannia's victory, however, did not create the greatest enthusiasm among impartial yachtsmen, for the reason it was gained in a poor trial of the qualities of the respective boats and was partly due to the Ailsa holding her opponent too cheaply.

The race was for the Prix de Prince Albert I, open to all yachts above twenty tons.

The weather was beautiful, but the wind was light and fluky, and this, of course, made an exciting race an impossibility.

Considerable doubt was expressed as to whether the Britannia would start in a race on Sunday, owing mainly to the presence of Queen Victoria's Cimes, but this difficulty was overcome by the Prince not going on board his yacht. He watched the race from the terrace at Monte Carlo.

The course, which covered a distance of fifteen miles, was in the shape of a triangle. The wind was blowing a light breeze from the southeast when the yachts got near the starting line, where they for some time lazily kept luffing and filling, waiting for the signal to start. The competitors were, in addition to the Ailsa and Britannia, the Corsair and Valkyrie I.

The first leg was about to windward and all the racers stood off to the eastward with their starboard tacks pretty close aboard.

The Ailsa could probably have got off sooner had she so desired, but she waited until she could come around in the Britannia's weather. It took the Ailsa but a short time to overcome the thirty-one seconds the Britannia had gained on the start, and then she had the Prince of Wales' cutter board on her lee beam, blanketing her for a time, and then forged ahead and continued to gain until she had but two short boards to reach Cape Marin.

All interest was centered in the leaders, and as Cape Marin was reached it was the general opinion that the Ailsa, barring accidents, was a sure winner, his having not only overcome the Britannia's 31 seconds' lead at the start, but gained a lead of 2 minutes and 47 seconds. The Cape Marin turning mark was rounded by the leaders in the following time: Ailsa, 12:28:50; Britannia, 12:30:57.

What little breeze there was began to grow less after the yachts stood up for Roquebrune. On this leg the wind was well aft and, caught straight on their course, the spinnakers were broken out on their racers. In a short time the breeze freshened a little, and the Britannia was the first to get the benefit of it. As her spinnaker and main sail filled she shot ahead, and those on the Ailsa began to think the stern chase was going to be a shorter one than they had at first expected.

Soon the Britannia overhauled the Ailsa and went to the front, rounding the Roquebrune mark 38 seconds ahead of the Ailsa, their respective time being: Britannia, 12:49:10; Ailsa, 12:49:48.

It was a short and easy reach home. The Britannia continued to gain slowly, and at the finish of the first round she was 43 seconds to the good. The first round was finished as follows: Britannia, 12 hours 56 min. 10 sec.; Ailsa, 12 hours 56 min. 53 sec.

On the run up to the Roquebrune mark the racers had the wind, which was getting more westerly aft the port beam. The Britannia had luffed out a good bit. The Ailsa drew to the windward as well, and the Britannia luffed up farther and farther.

Both kept it until they were so far out in the bay that when they headed for the mark they put the wind well enough astern to make a run for it. The spinnakers were again set, and then the Britannia began to get through the water quicker than her opponent. Slowly but surely she came along, and in a short time stole into the lead. Rounding the mark the pair were overlapped, the Britannia blanketing the Ailsa. This resulted in the latter having to make a short tack to get around, and in the meantime the Britannia fetched around and reached for home with a good lead. The time of the finish of the second round was: Britannia, 1 hour 45 min. 40 sec.; Ailsa, 1 hour 45 min. 48 sec.

Thus, the Britannia won easily, without reckoning the time allowed her by the Ailsa. The actual time occupied in covering the course was: Britannia, 2:19:00; Ailsa, 2:20:34; Valkyrie, 2:47:00; Corsair, 2:47:10.

Mr. Allen's ten-rater Dakota won the race for her class, easily beating the St. Marcial.

DR. RICE-SIMMONS RACE.

All the Details for the Event Have Been Arranged.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—All the details of the Dr. Rice-Simmons match race have been settled. The race will take place April 20, rain or shine. Both Mr. Walsh and Mr. Foster have deposited \$750 with the fair grounds. After the race the winner gets back his \$750, while the fair grounds retains the other \$750 for track rental. The winner also takes the entire gate receipts. In addition there is a side bet.

Simmons is to carry 106 and Dr. Rice 116 pounds. Fred Taral has been engaged to ride Dr. Rice, and in all probability Thorpe will ride the son of Sir Modred. Snapper Garrison has been engaged to act as starter.

These details were arranged by Secretary Gwynn and will be approved at a meeting of the board of racing stewards to-morrow or Tuesday. Three other races are to be run on the same day. As the races are to be run over the fair grounds track regulations are lived up to the racing stewards will supervise the day's sport.

FIXING AMATEUR RECORDS.

The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes Takes Action.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The executive committee of the Intercollegiate Association

tion of Amateur Athletes held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night. The following collegiate records were allowed:

Two-mile bicycle race, 5 min., 10 sec.—W. D. Osgood, University of Pennsylvania, June 4, 1894.

One-mile run, 4 min., 25 sec.—G. W. Horton, University of Pennsylvania, May 9, 1894.

Two hundred and twenty yards, low hurdle race, 24½ sec.—J. L. Bremer, Harvard, May 12, 1894.

The Intercollegiate records accepted are:

Two-mile bicycle race, 5 min., 15 sec.—F. W. Syns, Swarthmore, May 15, 1894.

One-mile run, 4 min., 24½ sec.—O. O. Jarvis, Wesleyan, May 16, 1894.

Throwing 16-pound hammer, 123 ft. 11 in.—W. O. Hikos, Yale, May 24, 1894.

Putting 16-pound shot, 42 ft. 11 in.—W. O. Hikos, Yale, May 25, 1894.

The committee agreed upon a new department—namely, entrance fees. Hitherto entry has been free, but now a tax of 50 cents for each event will be levied.

MARSVILLE MILITIA'S RECORD.

Shattering of a World's Record at the 200-Yard Rifle Range.

MARYSVILLE, March 17.—There is great rejoicing among the local militia-men, for company C, Eighth Infantry, of Marysville, broke the world's shooting record for fifty men to-day, making 2002 points for fifty men, an average of 40.04. The first thirty men averaged 42.

The Carson City Guard held the record for fifty men before, with 1973 points. The shoot took place in the open, the distance being 200 yards, firing offhand. This was the way Marysville celebrated St. Patrick's day, and it will long remain a red-letter day.

SMASHES A WHEEL RECORD.

McFarland of San Jose Lowers the Time for Ten Miles.

SAN JOSE, March 17.—F. A. McFarland of the San Jose Road Club lowered the coast record for ten miles in the try-out this morning by 34.25 seconds, his time being 26:40.35, and the former record 27:15, held by Crist of the Olympic Club. McFarland was officially timed by three watches.

The time made by the other contestants is all under 30 minutes, the slowest being 29:48.

McFarland is entered in the five-mile race of the Road Club for March 24, and will endeavor to lower that also.

Met With Swords.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Signor Genesio Pavese, champion of Italy and America, and Theodore Gignac, champion of France, met in two sword contests at Tattersalls to-night, one mounted and the other on foot. Pavese won both.

NEWSPAPER BLOCK BURNED.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS GOES UP IN SMOKE.

A SUNDAY FIRE DESTROYS KELLOGG'S PLANT AND THE CLEVELAND WORLD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—The Worthington block, at the corner of Ontario and Noble streets, occupied by the World newspaper plant and the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, was entirely destroyed by fire soon after 6 o'clock this evening.

The building was of brick and five stories in height. The basement and second floor were owned by the Kellogg Newspaper Company, with a composing-room and stereotyping plant, while the World occupied the first and fifth floors.

On the third floor was the Claffin Manufacturing Company, makers of light hardware, and on the fourth floor was the Bandan Brothers Passemerie Company.

The loss on the building is estimated at \$40,000, with \$10,000 insurance. The loss of the World is placed at \$60,000, with \$40,000 insurance. The Kellogg Company's loss is \$41,000 and the insurance \$21,000. The Claffin Manufacturing Company and Bandan Brothers lose about \$10,000 each, which is insured. The cause of the fire is a mystery. It started in the rear of the first floor and spread with great rapidity.

An explosion, probably caused by gasoline, occurred soon after the fire started and caused quite a little excitement. The World will appear as usual to-morrow.

SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

One of the Missing Men of the Walsenburg Tragedy Found.

DENVER, March 17.—A special to the News from Walsenburg, Colo., says: Pietro Giocchino, one of the men supposed to have been killed at Bear Creek late last Tuesday night, has been found. He was discovered last night by some Mexicans about ten miles from the scene of the tragedy. His feet were frozen and he was in a pitiable condition from exposure, hunger and fright. The Sheriff was notified and this morning took him to Pueblo, where he was placed in jail. Antonio Gabatto, the other prisoner, has not yet been found and Pietro does not know where he is. When Pietro's feet were frozen and he was unable any longer to walk Antonio left him.

Lorenzo Danimo, Francisco Ronchetto Stanislaus Vittono were taken from the and undertakers' rooms to-day to the Catholic church, where mass was performed, after which their bodies were followed to the cemetery by a large number of people. All the Italians from Rouse and the neighboring coal camps were present.

Consul Cuneo has sent in the official testimony to the authorities of his Government at Washington. It is now making an investigation of his own. The Consul says he will stay here for a month if necessary to learn what he wishes. He is making a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the incidents concerned in the unfortunate affair. He says his Government is in no hurry and that everything will be done quietly and in order. It is also certain that he is now making up a report of his own and that it will cover many things not in the official report.

MURDERED IN DENVER.

Final Result of Testimony Given in a Divorce Suit.

DENVER, March 17.—George B. Kroning was shot and killed this afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock by William R. Peck at room 628, Equitable building. Kroning died at 5:15 o'clock at St. Luke's Hospital.

Kroning's wife obtained a divorce from him several weeks ago on the ground that he had been unduly intimate with a woman who was supposed to be Mrs. Peck. It seems that Kroning called at police headquarters last night and asked for protection. To-day Peck rushed into headquarters and excitedly informed the officers in charge that he had just shot Kroning. He said that he did not know whether he had killed him or not, but he had emptied the six chambers of his revolver into his body. Peck refused to talk further.

Both men were employed by the Rio Grande Railroad Company. Until the scandal of the divorce case they bore the best of reputations.

FLED FROM ARMENIA.

One Refugee Arrives at Kars With a Bloody Story.

IS A LONELY SURVIVOR.

No Respect Paid to Age or Sex by the Brutal Kurd Soldiers.

BABES IMPALED ON DAGGERS.

Fire Was Even Used to Torture Some of the Unlucky Victims of the Victors.

LONDON, March 17.—The following letter has been received from the special correspondent of the Associated Press who is examining into the Armenian atrocities. The letter, which bears date of Kars, February 28, says:

"An Armenian refugee has just arrived here after many adventures and privations since his escape from his home at Sassoun. His name is Maro. He is a shepherd, 20 years of age. He said:

"I am the son of Stephan, our family is called Netko, the name of our village is Axbi. In my neighborhood there were also the villages of Khatat, Heting and Guebarash. My village, Axbi, consisted of 700, and there remains not a single man, not a single house, the people are all killed, save six families. In my family were nine members. My father was the most considerable man in the village. There were in all four men in our family. My father was the most courageous and was at the head of the firing.

"By the order of the Vali, Kalamadan, Sassoun was attacked by a great number of Kurds. The Kurds assailed us like wolves, but they could not conquer us, since not only we men took part in the fighting, but all the women—even the old ones—as my mother did, tucked up their clothing, armed themselves with daggers and helped us fight Kurds. For twenty-one days we continued our battle. We beat and were beaten.

"But we showed no sign of defeat or intention to retire from the battle. When we had killed some of the Kurds Vali Pasha and Vali Kalamadan sent many regular troops—how many there was I don't know—maybe five, maybe twenty thousand. One thing is very certain—there remained no place without some soldiers. They placed cannon and began to fire. The women fainted, and their shells created such terror, death and destruction. They wished to show mercy to nobody—not to the children, not to the old men, not to the women. The shells moved down all before them, as grass before a scythe. We fled and began to seek refuge in our rocks and caverns, but the cannon continued to sweep away everything—stones and men. The flames and smoke of our burning homes reached us in our caverns.

"The commanders of the hamadie (irregular cavalry) pitched their tents on some of the heights and with fieldglasses in their hands they observed the hiding places of the hunted, and if they perceived behind a stone the head of a man they immediately went there. The soldiers cut to pieces all they found there without distinction of age or sex. The heads of the victims were brought as trophies to the commanders.

"Those who found refuge in the caverns could leave only in the night. The Kurds committed all kinds of atrocities. They found no pleasure in killing adult men. They hunted for children, threw them to the ground and plunged daggers into their bodies. After this they pitched them into the air and turned the daggers in their bodies, then threw them against a stone, saying: 'When you are grown up you would fight against us. Better go to —.' Then they tramped the bodies under foot.

"The Kurds concluded to kill me because I was neither lazy nor sleepy in killing them. We decided, I and my two companions, to flee to Russia. We fled from Sassoun and reached the forest. Entering we heard a heavy and heart-rending sound. Going to the sound we found Miro from Khatan, a courageous Sassoun man, from whose mouth flowed blood. We took Miro and carried him secretly, but when we reached the wheat field the Kurds saw us and pursued. Then each of us gave a kiss to our dying comrade and fled. The Kurds took Miro, dragged him into a sheep fold and set fire to it. All was burned.

"My uncle was killed in the fighting, the other members of our family took refuge in a cavern. The place was so difficult to reach that we had to draw up the women and children one by one by ropes. My companion, Avet, had five wives of whom Khaso and Khiso were killed. Oh I wish I could name one by one all the persons killed and tell you how many cattle were driven away.

"After our flight we came to the village of Zix and then to Edhnappe. We were six in all and wore strange clothing. We wore coats of moose and hats of moose. If we had worn our Sassoun overcoats and hats, the Kurds would have recognized us and we should have been killed."

VICTORY AT MANDANO.

Spanish Forces Defeat Malay Mussulmans, but Lose Some Men.

MADRID, March 17.—Advices from Manila are to the effect that the Spanish forces under the command of General Sarado have defeated the Malay Mussulmans at Mandano. The enemy lost 108 killed, including the Sultan of Mandano and his son. The Spanish loss was two officers and fifteen men killed and twenty-one officers and 172 men wounded. The Spaniards captured four cannon and a number of rifles.

FORTY-THREE BODIES FOUND.

Taken From the Burning Hobeagan Mine in Austrian Silesia.

TROPHAU (Austrian Silesia), March 17.—Forty-three bodies have been recovered from the Hobeagan mine. Reports yesterday of a disastrous explosion and fire were received and a number of miners are unaccounted for. Archduke Frederick, owner of the mine, will pay a pension of 100 florins each to the widows. The widows and orphans will also receive a pension from the Miners' Benevolent Fund.

The Spanish Ministry Resigned.

MADRID, March 17.—The Spanish Ministry has resigned in consequence of the trouble in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, when all the reporters withdrew from the House as a protest against the official

defense made by the Minister of War of the officers who attacked and wrecked the offices of El Globo, the organ of Senor Castelar. It is probable Field Marshal Martinez Campos will form a new Cabinet.

Prominent People Dead.

BERLIN, March 17.—Baron Schorlermer-Aist, the noted Centrist leader, is dead from influenza.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Helene Cummings, known throughout the Catholic world as Sister de Chantal, for over thirty years mother superior of the Visitation Convent in this city, died here to-day. She was born in Washington, August 18, 1811, and took the white veil at the age of 19.

Protection Guaranteed.

CUT HER THROAT FROM EAR TO EAR.

CORA EVERETT, A DIVE ACTRESS,
WAS MURDERED WHILE
SHE SLEPT.

CHARLES RICE UNDER ARREST

THE COUPLE LIVED TOGETHER AND
WERE FREQUENTLY HEARD
QUARRELING.

Another tragedy was added to the already long list yesterday morning, Charles O'Neill, alias Charles Inman, alias Charles Rice, cut the throat of his mistress, Cora Long, alias Cora Everett, or "La Belle Cora," as she was better known on the variety stage.

The couple came here from Sacramento about four months ago and went to live at 634 1/2 Broadway. They secured work at the Bottle Koenig dive on Montgomery avenue, and did fairly well there. When the Elite dive, on the corner of Geary and Dupont streets, opened last Monday they secured an engagement there, and both



Cora Everett.
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

acted their parts last Saturday night. They left the dive in company with Harry Conley about 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning, and when they bade the latter "Good-bye" on the corner of Sacramento and Kearny streets about a quarter of an hour later they both seemed to be in the best of spirits. When they reached their rooms on Broadway the people in the next room heard Rice upbraiding Cora in a loud and angry tone. No attention was paid to this, however, as it was no uncommon occurrence for the couple to quarrel. Rice took a razor and when Cora was asleep the supposition is that he drew the razor and cut her throat from ear to ear. The windpipe and all the arteries were severed, so the unfortunate woman was unable to make any outcry, and died in a few seconds.

Rice, alias Inman, alias O'Neill, was formerly manager of Brown's Theater in Sacramento. About six years ago he met Cora Long, who was then the wife of Jack Long, a dive-keeper in the capital city. Cora deserted her husband and Rice deserted his wife and boy. The two then joined company and came to San Francisco. Long died about six months ago in Sacramento and Rice's wife died a short



Charles Rice.
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

time ago in the City and County Almshouse. His son is now in the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, San Rafael.

"I don't think Cora Everett and Charles Rice were married, although they lived together as man and wife," said Harry Conley, when talking about the tragedy yesterday. "I left the Elite Theater with them at 1:45 a. m. and they were then in the best of spirits. At the corner of Sacramento and Kearny streets all laughed and joked for a time and then separated. Cora Everett was about 42 years of age and has played on almost every variety stage in the State. She left her husband to take up with Rice, and as the latter was never divorced and his wife only died a few weeks ago they must have been married since then if at all. They worked in the Bottle Koenig Theater for a time and only went to the Elite last week. Rice was very jealous of the woman, but I never thought he would attempt her life."

Hazel Thornton, who lives at 519 Green street, will be one of the witnesses at the inquest. She was a friend of the woman and worked with them in the Elite Theater. She can tell something about their various quarrels and will be able to throw some light on the tragedy. Cora and Rice had a tilt in the theater last Saturday night, it is said, over the fact that she would persist in paying considerable attention to a young dude who was buying tamales and frijoles for the actresses.

A boarder at 634 1/2 Broadway said yesterday afternoon: "My room adjoins that in which Everett and Rice slept. They quarreled after reaching the house yesterday morning, and when the noise subsided I dropped off to sleep. Not one of us knew until aroused by the police whistle that the woman's throat had been cut. Mrs. Smith, the landlady, lives in the back part of the house, and she did not know of the tragedy until this morning."

The attention of the police was attracted to the spot by the blowing of a police whistle. When Officer Conway arrived on the scene Rice gave himself up, saying he had killed his wife. Rice was very jealous of the woman, but I never thought he would attempt her life."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

trial Police Station and charged with murder, while the body of the murdered woman was taken to the Morgue.

At first Rice admitted his guilt, but later in the day when he had had time to consult an attorney he denied having murdered the woman and asserted that the tragedy must have occurred during a space of about forty minutes when he was out of the room. When seen in his cell yesterday Rice said: "If the police say that I killed my wife they don't know what they are talking about. I opened the door of our room and when I saw her with her throat cut I rushed out into the street and yelled for the police. That was not the action of a man who had committed a murder. Besides there was no blood on my hands or my clothes; which would have been there if I had done the deed."

"Whom do you suspect? Had she a lover?"

"She was not a woman of that kind and I have no reason to suspect any one. I last saw and spoke to her forty minutes or so before I discovered her with her throat cut."

"How long have you been married to her?"

"Well, we were not exactly married, but for the past six years we have lived together as man and wife. She was an actress and her stage name was Cora Everett. I have a child by my former wife, who is dead."

He seemed nervous and excited and at times covered his face with his hands. His statement had to be dragged out of him, as he said his attorney had cautioned him to keep his mouth closed.

HER HUSBAND IS WANTED.

THE PECULIAR CASE OF MRS.
ALEXANDER OSTLIN AND
HER BOY.

THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE RECEIVING
HOSPITAL FOR OVER
A WEEK.

It looks as if Mrs. Alexander Ostlin has been deserted by her husband, although she is inclined to believe that he has been "shanghaied" or drowned.

Her case is a sad one. She was recently sent to the Napa asylum as she had shown signs of insanity. About a fortnight ago her husband, who was mate of the schooner Twilight, went to see her, and she pleaded so strongly with him to take her home as she was hungry to see her boy again, that he consented, and obtained permission from the asylum authorities to allow her to go on parole.

They came to the city and secured rooms at the lodging-house, 115 Sixth street, the 5-year old boy being with them. On Friday morning, March 8, Ostlin left the house but did not return at night as usual. Next day Mrs. Ostlin and her boy wandered around in search of him and finally came to the City Hall. She was acting so queerly that a policeman took her and the boy to the Receiving Hospital. There they have remained ever since, but Ostlin has not called to see them, nor have any of his friends seen him since Saturday week, when he knew his pay. He is well known along the water front, and at one time was master of the schooner Mayflower.

Dr. Somers immediately notified the asylum authorities that she was in the hospital, and received a reply the following day that they would send for her, but they have not yet done so.

A gentleman living at 738 Green street, where Mrs. Ostlin roomed before being sent to Napa, has been the only visitor at the hospital. He learned from her on Friday that she has two brothers named Metson, who are well-to-do farmers near Petaluma, and another brother who has a hotel in Watsonville. He wired to Petaluma and received a reply on Saturday that one of her brothers would be in the city either Saturday night or yesterday, but he had not made his appearance at the hospital up to last night.

Mrs. Ostlin is a quiet, reserved little woman and shows no evidence of insanity. The boy is a bright little fellow, and is a general favorite at the hospital. His father's absence is all the more remarkable as he was passionately fond of the boy.

DEATH OF HENRY SCHRODER.

HE WAS A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL
MERCHANT AND PIONEER OF
CALIFORNIA.

CROWNED KING AT A SCHUTZEN
FEST—DIRECTOR OF THE GERMAN
HOSPITAL.

Henry Schroder died at his home at 502 Gough street yesterday. He was a pioneer of California and a well and favorably known liquor merchant of San Francisco. The deceased was born in Hanover, Germany, on August 6, 1833, and came to California in 1861. In 1876 he established a distilling business in this city and was quite successful. He disposed of his business,



Henry Schroder.
[From a photograph.]

however, to join fortunes with Brickwedel & Co., the name of the firm being subsequently changed to Henken & Schroder. Under this name the firm has carried on a very successful business.

The deceased was a prominent member of the Schutzen Verein, and was crowned the honors of King. He was a director of the German Hospital for nine years, and on the announcement of his death yesterday the flag was run up at half-mast over the buildings.

Mr. Schroder leaves four daughters—Mrs. Martin Joost, Mrs. J. Thode, Mrs. Andrew Mocker and Mrs. Fred H. Maass. He had three sons, all of whom survive him.

THE BIRD SPOOK OF PADDY WHITE.

DEATH AND TRANSMIGRATION OF
AN OLD INDEPENDENCE
SHELLBACK.

HE WAS A "PLANK OWNER."

SAID TO HAVE SHIPPED IN THE
ARK—NOW TURNED IN
FOREVER.

Old Paddy White was a sailor on board of the United States frigate Independence. The verb "was" is here written not in the strict sense of time wholly past, but only in reference to his period of mortal life, because Paddy White is still in the Independence.

This seeming conjunction of the two tenses doubtless strikes the shore-going grammatical expert as a solecism, or the accurate historian as an anachronism, or the immotional skeptic as a misty yarn



PADDY WHITE, LATE SEAMAN U. S. N., AND HIS FEATHERED SPOOK.
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

for the marines, who are known fore and aft as persons of remarkable innocence and gullibility.

Yet for all this the story is true. When Paddy White slipped his earthly moorings and went drifting away to the shoreless sea, apparently, he only stepped out on the head of the bowsprit and changed his rig. He was not seen to shift his personality, but a solemn-looking bird, a sort of cross between a sandpiper and a crane, was seen standing on the spar about the time dying Quartermaster White, conch-bell to the wind, in his delirium called out, "Starboard! steady! watch the weather-leech of the gallant-sail, my boy, and let her go full and by!"

Paddy rested a moment on the newly uplifted sods in the navy-yard cemetery while the chaplain read about the resurrection and the life. Then the boatswain piped "lower away" as the sweet-toned bugle played "Out all lights," and Paddy had forever risen.

But the solemn bird never left the ship, and in the quiet nights, when the crew slept in their canvas hammocks with the sentries calling "All's well-l-l-l!" as the bell tolled off the life hours, it would come in through an open port and fly noiselessly up and down the dim spar deck till the reveille. The elder men—the "plank-owners"—saw it, as age gives the ancient shellback second-sight, and the deep mystic things of the sea are unveiled to the weak old eyes, grown bleak and watery from looking to windward in gales. The young fellows, of course, never saw the silent, specter-vizant, which was well, because they would have been frightened and would have passed the word that the ship was haunted. When the sea-deads spoke of the occurrence they simply mentioned the fact of Paddy's coming back and didn't consider that supernatural return an extraordinary deep, dead night as anything out of the ordinary.

Why shouldn't Paddy White come back? They always expected that he would. Old sailors always come back to their old ships. There is a sea—somewhere—beyond the horizon; and has never been charted; no meridians nor parallels are traced across its stormless surface, and there the dead men sail their dead ships. And moreover, Paddy White had a right to come back, for did he not own a plank in the Independence? The locality of that bit of timber was somewhat vague, but its existence was an article of faith both in the cabin and fore-cabin, and White's right to the same was as clear as the points on the compass card. Of course there is no paragraph in the rules and regulations to the effect that long servitude conveys any kind of material ownership other than the general idea of a national partnership which the 60,000,000 more or less people in this country have in Government property, but White was sole owner in his particular plank, and had held possession for nearly a century how long. He had appeared aboard the frigate out on the Mediterranean station when he and the vessel were both young, and a juvenile mariner. One said he was a powder-monkey with Paul Jones and fought like a Trojan on the Goodmanrich. Another held that he was the sole survivor of the Royal George when she turned turtle and sank with 600 men in harbor. It was also reported (by an apparently fresh from school) that he was in the French fleet at the battle of the Nile and blew up with Casabianca when the L'Orient was destroyed, and he escaped with only his whiskers singed. A Bible student in the fore-cabin said that it could be found in Revelations that White was chief quartermaster on the ship that went ashore on the Isle of Patmos for St. Paul's trip to Rome. The sailor's mate, who read Rollins' Ancient History in his watch below, reported that Paddy White swam ashore from the wreck of Marc Antony's flag-galley at Actium.

A close searcher in far-away antiquity tried to ship the everlasting sailorman in

the Ark, but the attempt was a ridiculous failure, for the captain of the mainmast, who had once studied for a "sky pilot's commission," as he called the ministry, pulled the seventh chapter of Genesis on the irreverent theorist, and that maker of apocryphal statements was hooked out of the maintop men's gangway as a person unfit to associate with respectable Christian sailors.

His reckless paraphrase of the Scriptures then amended his theory by expelling that White boarded Noah's boat as a gull or a coot, or possibly as a beaver or a hippopotamus. But he had, lost caste with the chaplain's gang, and his heresy was condemned for an anti.

White never gave them any pages from his own life; in fact never told them anything of his past, and when they discussed him in his hearing, which they often did to provoke him into some autobiographical extracts, he looked far away (over his own past, they said), and was as mute as the figurehead. He wasn't wasting time giving "guff" to a set of dude reeders, who wore gingerbread work on their suits, and didn't know a fore-to-bowline from a parallel of latitude. He had a profound contempt for youngsters who had not smelt powder at Fort Fisher nor fought with Farragut at Mobile, and who had picked up "sailorizing" from the Marryat and other tales.

But they told strange yarns about the old man, did the ancient human hulks sitting on their little diddy boxes (in which a sailor keeps his sewing gear) between the out-of-date 24-pounders on the spar-deck. The Independence is dismantled down to her lower masts and roofed over, looking, as shellbacks say, quite aliteratively, like a big-bellied barn. Her battery of fifty guns long ago passed to that junk-



PADDY WHITE, LATE SEAMAN U. S. N., AND HIS FEATHERED SPOOK.
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

yard known in polite naval circles as the ordnance park, and only a few rusty piecing stand on their clumsy wooden trucks pointing their cold, harmless muzzles out of the windows. Aye, windows, for so unwarlike has the old razeed frigate grown, so and he handed me \$20 for my expenses, peace, that they put panes of glass in her ports to keep the summery Valjejo breezes from blowing harshly on the modern sailmen.

This unshiplike luxury was not looked upon with favor by the ancient mariners on board. "Nothing keeps a man up to his pants like hardships," growled Old hulps, carpenter's mate, who sawed and planed and caulked and dogged the houses for the officers, until one day a surviving chum took up the tools his poor dead hands had dropped, and made him a coffin.

It got him out to the weather-ear of a frozen topsail, where the gale came old-gun Johnson to the 24-pounder he was polishing. Now they are rusting together—the antiquated pieces in the perishing ship and he in the little sailor graveyard back of the magazine.

"Just send him to the wheel, where the level steel can tickle his ears and they have to look at his hands off his hands. He is relieved," grumbled Salmaker one down in his storm-stained throat. But one day he was wrapped in a stiff shroud of his beloved No. 2 duck canvas and sunken below the sod.

The plaint of the sea-worn shellbacks that they were being deprived of their beloved hardships and were becoming household flowers too frail for earth was not concurred in by other people, and in some quarters there was a disposition to attribute this early decay among the naval heroes to the noxious effects of Valjejo water-front liquors.

Albeit they walked one by one, and the deck—on his own particular plank, it was said—and growled truculently at officers and men alike. He was given plenty of "leeway" after an engagement by the fleet, and many a cadet fresh from Annapolis withdrew in disorder from the field after "fouling" with the irascible old man. But he, too, went over the side folded in the flag he served so well; and the solemn-looking bird can be seen sitting on a barnacle-sheathed pile keeping watch and ward over the decaying ship and Paddy's plank.

MILLSPAUGH'S DISCHARGE.

The Claims Adjuster of the Southern Pacific in Trouble.

W. S. Millspaugh, the claims adjuster of the Southern Pacific Company, is in danger of losing his position, if indeed he has not practically lost it already. Millspaugh has been accused of sharp practices. He is said to be a man who has attempted to prove himself exceedingly smart, whereas by his actions he has caused the company a great deal of trouble. Millspaugh has been discharged because of an alleged attempt to settle a claim and to divide part of the money with the attorneys for the claimant. Herbert has been working actively to prove that Millspaugh and not he was the rascal, and he is claiming that his friends that he has secured his revenge.

Henry V. Herbert was the predecessor of Millspaugh as claims adjuster. Herbert was discharged because of an alleged attempt to settle a claim and to divide part of the money with the attorneys for the claimant. Herbert has been working actively to prove that Millspaugh and not he was the rascal, and he is claiming that his friends that he has secured his revenge.

Pioneer Godeus Dead.

John D. Godeus died yesterday morning at his residence on Sixth street. In the early days he was one of the organizers of Liberty Hose Company No. 2. At the time of his death he was a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Good Advertising.

SELLING PURE WHITE DINNER PLATES AT FIVE CENTS EACH.

GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES.

Other lines of Crockery equally cheap.

WITNESSES WERE SPIRITED AWAY.

LIGHT ON THE METHODS WHICH
WERE EMPLOYED IN THE
BLYTHE CASE.

MRS. COTTRELL'S EXPERIENCE.

WHAT ONE WOMAN SAYS SHE
ACTUALLY RECEIVED FOR DIS-
APPEARING.

The mysterious methods employed in the recent Blythe case are rapidly coming to the light. It now appears that witnesses who would have testified in behalf of Mrs. Alice Edith Blythe were spirited away by interested parties and that detectives were the agents in the transactions.

Over in Oakland a woman has been found who confesses that she received money for her expenses and a promise that she should be paid handsomely on the settlement of the case, on condition that she should absent herself from the city for a given length of time, in order that she should not be available as a witness in the case. Her name is Mrs. Mary J. Cottrell, and she is the wife of one of Oakland's most prominent citizens.

In the years before Blythe's death Mrs. Cottrell, then Mrs. Connor, was in partnership with Mrs. Jerome Deasy in the little florist's shop in Blythe's alley, where Mrs. Alice Edith was accustomed to buy flowers to paint from, and where Blythe called to inquire whether "his little wife owed them anything." When the contest arose the Deasys espoused the Florence Blythe side of the case, and Mrs. Deasy was one of the witnesses for that side. It was therefore important that Mrs. Cottrell should not appear for Mrs. Alice Edith, and therefore she was spirited away.

The story of how it was done is best told in Mrs. Cottrell's own words. When questioned on the subject yesterday she said: "I was paid \$30 by Harry Morse, the detective, to go out of town and stay for a time. He gave me the money himself and promised that I should be paid handsomely when the case was finally settled."

"When my former husband died I was left a widow with nine children to support. At that time Mr. Morse was very kind to me. He took one of my girls into his office, bought for her a typewriter and paid for her lessons on it. When she became proficient he provided her with employment and assisted me in establishing a little business of re-inking the ribbons. Through his influence I secured that work from several banks and large business houses, and was making from \$25 a week up, when a Mr. Wilson, of some typewriting company, threatened to have me arrested for infringing his patents. Then Mr. Morse befriended me again and saved me from arrest. Naturally enough, then, I was disposed to assist him when he got into trouble in the Blythe case—or rather when he saw an opportunity to make a great deal of money out of it."

The first I know of the proposition for me to go away was when I was living on Linden street, Oakland. Two young men—smart-looking fellows they were too—came to my house and stated the matter. I protested that I could not leave, on account of my business (I was then teaching painting and fancy work on Ninth street, near Mission). Then Morse's men began coming to my store. They were not careful in their language, either, and did not modify it even when the ladies were present, and this nearly ruined my business.

"Finally I got a note from Morse asking me to meet him that night on the corner of Ninth and Brannan streets. The note was brought by a messenger-boy. I met him as requested, and he asked me to leave the city. He didn't care where I went if I would only go. He said he would make a lot of money by it and when he got it I should be paid handsomely. I agreed to go and he handed me \$20 for my expenses. When I remarked on the smallness of the amount he said I did not need to go first class or put on any style; also that \$20 ought to last me ten days, after which he would let all search for me would have ceased."

"I left the city and went to Petaluma. I had lived there before with my former husband and was well acquainted. That was the reason I went there, and as long as Mr. Morse did not care where I went, when I departed I left no address behind me and after staying away for a week or ten days I returned to San Francisco."

"Since that time when I saw how little treated poor Mrs. Blythe and how that little woman was made to suffer, my conscience has reproached me terribly, but I have suffered, too, in other ways because of my actions."

"Sometime after I married Mr. Cottrell a woman calling herself Mrs. La Rue called at my house. She was of medium height, dark complexioned and had a Jewish cast to her face. She was a striking figure, and must have been about 35 years old. In some way Mrs. La Rue had learned about my knowledge of the Blythe case, and of the fact that I had gone away to avoid being a witness, and she threatened to tell Mr. Cottrell unless I made it worth her while to keep quiet. My husband is a man of the most scrupulous honor, and he thinks I am pretty nice, and I thought that if he found out I had done such a thing, especially as I had kept it a secret from him, a divorce would surely follow. So I gave her money. This thing has cost me over \$4000 first and last, and I had to mortgage some property I own in Oakland for \$2500 to satisfy such demands. Suffered I should say I had. You can imagine what my life has been, between the fear of discovery and a divorce and having these people coming to the house and shouting threats."

"Why did I not appeal to Morse? I did. I wrote him letter after letter, but he put me off from time to time and not a cent did I get. I have got all his letters now. They are peculiar in a way. He never puts a date on a letter and never signs a name. He sends them, too, almost always by a messenger-boy, so that there shall be no postmark or date upon the envelope. I have been sure that no one except one familiar with his writing would know them for his."

"Their contents? Oh, they were very guarded. Often they were in a sort of cipher, and there are only a few that are plain enough for any one else to make anything out of. He is a smart man and I am a smart woman and we understand each other pretty well."

"There was money was I to be paid?"

"There was never any definite amount named except that I was to be 'paid handsomely.' It was understood that he was to fully reimburse me for what I had paid out and something more. Last time I heard from him was one time he said he was going to use the statute of limitation against me. I am happily married now and I do not want to make any money out of the matter, but I want to get back what I have cost me."

"I appealed to Morse for aid many times. Once I got three months behind with the interest money on that mortgage, but he said he had no ready money. I went to Mrs. Harris who held the mortgage and she is a rich woman who formerly lived in Oakland but now resides in San Francisco—and told her I could not pay. I said it was no use for me to borrow more money to pay that interest, and that she had better wait a little longer and charge me something for the accommodation. It was arranged that way, and so the trouble passed for that time."

"I had intended to stay by the Morse crowd, but—well, some time ago I wrote a letter to Mr. Highton, the attorney for Mrs. Blythe. I wanted to see him concerning the title to some lands I had

FRENCH PRINTED CHALLIES FOR 1895.

This week we will open our new importation of FRENCH PRINTED CHALLIES. The assortment is the largest and most complete ever shown by us and will be offered at

Remarkably Low Prices!

BLACK FRENCH CREPONS FOR 1895.

We will also display this week 7 cases BLACK FRENCH CREPONS, in an immense variety of styles, prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per yard.

NOTE.—The above goods are now on exhibition in our show-windows and on sale in our store.

O'Connor,
Moffatt
INCORPORATED
1892.
111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 POST STREET.

bought in Placerville, with which he is familiar, and by way of letting him know who I was and recalling myself to his memory, I told him what I have told you. I wanted him to send for me, but so far he has not done so.

"During the past few days some of Morse's men have been running to the house after me, but I did not want to see them, and I went off to Placerville, from which place I have just returned. Do you think that the case will finally go against Mrs. Hinkley?"

"If it does it will be too bad, for the Harms will be ruined. They have been putting up money for the case and have already lost their beautiful home over here."

"The question was asked, 'Which Hart do you mean?' and the reply was: 'Oh, it is all the same. It is a case of one brother against another.'"

Mrs. Cottrell is a well-preserved woman, whose age is perhaps 55 years, but who, aside from her white hair, does not look a day over 40. She is tall for a woman and rather stout, but her eyes are still bright and unprotected by glasses, and in her handsome face there is not a wrinkle. Her home, at 770 Fourteenth street, Oakland, is a substantial two-story structure, and it is furnished richly, but with elegance and quiet taste.

Attorney Highton when questioned last night concerning the letter mentioned by Mrs. Cottrell, acknowledged that he had received such a letter, and that in it the lady stated that she had received \$30 to leave the city to prevent her from appearing as a witness in the case.

"Was Mr. Morse mentioned as the person who had paid the money?" was asked.

Mr. Highton evinced considerable reluctance to answering the question, but upon being urged for a reply, responded in the affirmative.

THE END IS DEATH.

Rev. William H. Moreland Preaches on the "Wages of Sin."

Rev. William H. Moreland preached an impressive sermon at St. Luke's Church yesterday from the text, "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." He said:

"This is not a metaphor or figure of speech. It is actually so, that the wages of sin is death. A large establishment employing many hands has various places where the help are paid. The devil has a variety of pay-tables. Men do not go up in a herd to be paid. The devil classifies them. The open saloon is one of the devil's pay-tables where the poor man gets paid very soon. The gilded halls of vice, the low resort, the gambling-table, the jail, and the scaffold are places where Satan pays the wages which his servants earn. The standard coin is divisible into many fractional coins. The standard coin of the kingdom of evil is death, but it is not all paid at once. Little by little, as man earns it, the devil pays it, first poverty, or suffering, or disease, but when it is added up, it will be found that the wages of sin in every case is death."

Mr. Moreland represented men going up singly to the devil's counters to get their pay; the young man who has taken a drop too much paid off with a thirst for liquor, then with a lost situation, then with a ruined career and then with a suicide's grave. He told of a young college athlete, who insisted on "sowing his wild oats," and died two years after leaving the university from a loathsome disease contracted by his dissipation. He related an experience in New Orleans, when he buried a young man known as the "Pocket Hercules," whose splendid strength was undermined by excesses.

"The divine remedy for sin is to be grafted into Christ and thus made partaker of eternal life. Abounding life comes from Christ. From Satan comes the extinguishing and annihilation of many powers, ending in eternal death. If young men realized that drunkenness and lustfulness are not expressions of abounding life, but symptoms of death, destructions of their capacity for a large and intense enjoyment of life, sin would lose its glamour in their eyes."

Norway is to have electric ferry-boats.

DRY GOODS.

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NATHAN, DOHRMANN & CO.
122-132 Sutter Street.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL
CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 44 years, no other has, and is so harmless as to be used by the most delicate of the skin.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Be careful of Base Imitations. \$1000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

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